



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port—Sanitary conditions and improvements.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reynolds reports, March 19, as follows:

The death rate at this port is unusually low, even for this season of the year, malaria being the only prevalent disease and this of a light intermittent form which is readily amenable to treatment. The local authorities have graded and drained the streets in an efficient and substantial manner, have screened and are carefully inspecting every 7 days all tanks, water barrels, or other water receptacles, have cleaned vacant lots and yards of all empty cans, boxes, and broken bottles, and are enforcing an ordinance to have all water-closets oiled every 7 days. They have a small but well-ventilated detention ward which is mosquito proof, and all suspected cases of yellow fever will be taken there, should any appear.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Transactions of service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, March 7, as follows:

Week ended March 2, 1907. Bill of health issued to the steamship *Volga*, bound for Philadelphia and New York, with a total crew of 37, and to the steamship *Scharzfels*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total crew of 63. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards on wharf lines and Lascars' effects disinfected.

Week ended February 23, 1907. Forty-two deaths from cholera, 27 from plague, and 48 from smallpox in Calcutta.

In Bengal and India, during the same week: 2,448 cases and 1,905 deaths, and 29,253 cases and 24,242 deaths from plague, respectively.

Plague in Calcutta in 1906—Rat destruction.

The following is received from Consul-General Michael under date of February 27:

The health officer of Calcutta, in his report for 1906, states that the spring outbreak of plague was unusually mild, resulting in less than half the number of deaths for any previous year since 1900. This was true of the other towns of Bengal. Great efforts were made in Calcutta for the destruction of rats, but it is too early to estimate whether this destruction had any influence on the character of the outbreak.

The quiescent period extended from June to December. During the last few weeks of every calendar year it has been generally noticed that the deaths from plague increase. The actual minimum of plague in Calcutta has almost always been recorded in September and October. The average weekly number of cases during the quiescent period is 15, but not a single week passes without some cases being reported.

The active period begins in January. During 1906 the active period was mild and deferred, the increase in March over February being from 98 to 143 per week. The rapid increase was deferred